

THE LABOUR ORGANISER

No. 71

MAY, 1927.

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*Editor Manager, The Labour
Organiser :*

**FERNHILL HEATH
Near WORCESTER**

OUR MISSING NUMBERS.

AN APOLOGY.

By the Editor.

To-day as we go to press once again with the last paragraph of the "Labour Organiser," I experience a joy, far greater than any reader can, when in a few days he sees our production and sends along his compliments.

But you want to know why we have missed three editions—an unprecedented thing in our life, and an unusual, and a risky one, in the experience of any journal. I will tell you frankly.

At Margate last October I believe I was the liveliest cricket on our Labour hearth, and life was good. By Christmas I was tired, though I livened up for the task of filling 28 stockings—a ceremony I began just 30 years ago—in less degree, 'tis true, but which I have kept up ever since. (I allow duplicates and triplicates for the smallest.)

That was a temporary cure, and we got out our January issue notwithstanding exceptional difficulties, which shan't tire you here; after that we did our Agricultural Conferences, prepared for a "Bye" in another area, visited daily a departing father (age 85)—and then came to Stourbridge.

Never in my life, I think, have I entered a contest with greater glee. It was an earlier battlefield of mine, and to win was almost a dedication. We did win—but ere the cheering began I was done for.

Five weeks in bed, in an hotel away from home, forbidden this and ordered that, and sleeping mostly, is bad for editorships, and when they brought me home it was worse still.

I apologise for those three missed issues; I tried the second, and the third, but, as a kind friend told me, it was "no bottle." I mustn't worry.

And so here we are. Work never killed any man. In the end it hasn't killed me. And the hours stolen from the doctor's rest cure have brought this reward—your paper again, my returning health, and the jolly prospect of engaging in the stirring times of to-day's and to-morrow's battles—when you and I will meet and shake once more.



STOURBRIDGE ELECTION. The candidate, W. WELLOCK (in front of car) and Election Agent (your Editor), seen cheering, are here taking a tour of the Division. Mrs. Wellock and Master Bertie Drinkwater are inside the car near the wheel. Back of Agent are G. E. Hodgkinson (Coventry), J. Whittaker, J.P., and W. J. Chamberlain ("Daily Herald").

ABOUT THE LATEST LEAFLETS.

Several of the live and telling pamphlets which the Labour Party are now issuing received notice in a recent issue of the "Labour Organiser." This year from one cause and another there has been a considerable acceleration of the rate of output, and a continued improvement in the get-up and terseness of expression.

GENERAL LEAFLETS.

"Unemployment and Poverty." No. 189.

This pamphlet, which is really a manifesto on the nation's responsibility for relief, signed by Messrs. F. O. Roberts, M.P., J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., Arthur Henderson, M.P., is one not so much for general distribution as for particular distribution among selected classes—for use in canvasses and among prospective converts. Its reasoned paragraphs are just the stuff for thinking people. It is four pages and costs 6s. per thousand.

"Homes for the Homeless." No. 182. Price 4s. per thousand.

An up-to-date exposure of housing progress.

"A Burden on the Rates." No. 194. Price 4s. per thousand.

Deals with the high cost of unemployment falling on the rates as a consequence of Government inactivity.

"Follow the Lead." No. 196. Price 4s. per thousand.

A record of the by-elections.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEAFLETS.

Several useful leaflets were published for the Council Elections, these will also be useful on future occasions and particularly where by-elections occur. Local secretaries, therefore, should take particular note of leaflets 192, 193 and 156, each of which is intended for District Council Elections.

AGRICULTURAL LEAFLETS.

The first list of agricultural leaflets has been referred to in our pages, and further publications are as follows:—

"Allotments and Gardens for the People." No. 195. Price 4s. per thousand.

Deals with Labour policy in these matters.

"Labour Party and the Farmer." No. 198. Price 4s. per thousand.

This leaflet opens the eyes of the farmer to what Labour policy would

do for him. Labour policy actually gives the present farmer a better future than he holds under the present system.

"Farm Workers." No. 197. Price 4s. per thousand.

This leaflet is a direct appeal to farm workers and a plain and easy statement of Labour's appeal.

"Labour says that the Tied Cottage Scandal Must Go." No. 188. Price 4s. per thousand.

Besides the tied cottage system this two-page leaflet deals pungently with housing conditions in the country.

"We Must Get the Land." No. 191. Price 4s. per thousand.

Here we get some brief reasons why "Agricultural Education and Research." No. 199. Price 4s. per thousand.

This is a four-page leaflet and therefore actually the cheapest of them, but to us the leaflet seems more designed for specialised distribution among persons, or a public which has already a fair grasp of the agricultural problem. It is an instructive leaflet.

TRADES UNION DEFENCE LEAFLETS.

An admirable series of crown octavo leaflets have been issued by the T.U.D.C. Most of them are illustrated by a telling Horrabin cartoon, and they are good stuff. They are much the best thing in the handbill line that we have seen for a long time, for not only is there the inevitable punch in the Horrabin cartoon but the matter is written tersely and with a kick which we enjoy.

Mr. Horrabin is particularly happy in his illustration of No. 3 leaflet showing one of H.M. Judges sardonically smiling at the injunction he has just granted, tying the hands of the workman—his class opponent. Perhaps it pleases us more because we have a feeling that the tremendous array of Judges, Jacks-in-office and Magistrates is not sufficiently appreciated as a barricade in front of Labour. From top to bottom the British judicial system is soaked in partisanship and class bias against the worker. Rarely has there been a time when British justice has sunk so low or stunk so high as at present.

Although we have named our choice, each of the other leaflets is worthy of the battle. They are just the weapons to wield in the present controversy. The price is 2s. 6d. per thousand each.

MORE OF BALDWIN'S "CLEAN BAIT."

SETTING MINERS FREE

During the Mining Dispute the Socialist Party told the Miners that they must take lower wages.

Do Miners want conditions of labour dictated by the Socialist Party, which condemned the policy of the Miners' Federation?

By passing the Eight Hours' Act Mr. Baldwin set the Miners free to arrange wages and hours to suit themselves. It was a
PURELY PERMISSIVE ACT

Vote for HOGBIN And FREEDOM For Trade Unions

The above is a sample of a recent Tory handbill. For sheer lying audacity this takes the biscuit.

SIMPLIFYING CONFERENCE WORK.

The secretaries of large and fully developed local or central Parties will be interested in the reproduction of a card, 16½in. x 12½in., sent us by Mr. Claude Denscombe, late agent at Caerphilly, and now agent at Wall-send. Mr. Denscombe says that he has found that the work of scrutineers or a credential committee is sometimes very onerous, entailing a considerable time spent at the doors during which period the Committee are deprived of their share of the Conference proceedings.

The object of the card is to enable those at the doors to readily mark up the delegates who present themselves, and at an early stage of the proceedings to be able to sum up the confer-

ence representation in a graphic and complete form.

We also reproduce the credential form used in the Division.

CAERPHILLY DIVISIONAL LABOUR PARTY. CREDENTIAL FORM.

Society
Secretary
Address.....
Membership..... Date.....192

I, the undersigned, am not a member of any opposing political party, and am in agreement with the objects and constitution of the Labour Party, including the objects briefly outlined above.

Signed Delegate.
Signed Delegate.
Signed Delegate.

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GREAT REDUCTION in
Portable Open-air Speakers'
Platforms.—For particulars
and illustrations, apply to H.
W. Bingley, 106, Dunlace
Road, Clapton Park, E.5.

OUT OF THE RUT

The "Daily Herald" have now on sale a very attractive 4 page song sheet. It is remarkable in that it has dared to step out of the ordinary and drop some of the old methody windings and dismal dirges that were a blight on some of the earlier song sheets of the movement. The "Daily Herald" song sheet is intended for community singing and it is up-to-date, cheerful and mass moving—notwithstanding that it begins with "John Brown's Body"!

The photo of the Rt. Hon. F. O. Roberts, M.P., appears on the first page and we rather suspect that this noted song lover and musician has had a hand in selecting the 18 songs which are printed.

The "British Worker" is already a "Household News" for every active worker in the three allied movements of Trades Unionism, Labour Party and the Co-op. But for editors of local Labour journals another weekly publication is available which is essential to our own papers and which in itself is a recognition of the power and influence wielded by this part of Labour's armoury. Labour's local newspapers, and they are many, even if some of them have only a passing existence, and that others are but duplicated sheets, on the whole contribute a very material aid to the education of our movement and the advancement of general propaganda. Unfortunately, lots of them are amateurish and display it in their pages. These should welcome therefore the publication of the Trades Union Defence Bulletin published every Tuesday as a special service to them.

In fact all Labour journals will find these able articles and reliable facts given therein are specially suited for their needs. Many of the articles are under the names of well-known leaders. We strongly advise Local Parties to take up this question, for with this matter as a basis small local news sheets may become possible in places where they have not hitherto existed.

We ought to add that the Bulletin really is a combination of the "Labour Press Service" formerly published by the Labour Party and the "Industrial News" published by the T.U.C.

W. H. Hunt, the successful agent at

Crewe, sends us the following, bearing on "Concert Meetings":—

Very often the attendance at propaganda meetings in rural and semi-rural areas are such as to drive despair into the hearts of organisers. In some places it is difficult to get more than a dozen people to a meeting even in a village with 500 or 600 electors.

The following suggestions, however, are offered as a means to overcome the difficulty. The writer has carried same into practical effect both in rural and semi-rural areas with good results.

Concert or social meetings draw larger audiences even in the most remote villages. The services of a few vocalists and a pianist can generally be found in most Local Labour Parties, and while it may be an expense to convey half-a-dozen vocalists out to a village concert meeting, a collection will generally defray the expenses. Give the vocalists' team a name. Call them the "Classical Gems" Concert Party or such-like and try and get them together for a few rehearsals.

The village hall or schoolroom can generally be booked for a concert meeting, while it might be difficult to obtain the hire of a room for a definite Labour propaganda meeting.

Advertise the concert meeting by means of a well worded duplicated circular letter sent through the post, giving the recipient a hearty welcome and stating the nature of the programme to be given by "The Classical Gems" Concert Party. Also state that the Labour candidate will be present, or whoever might be down to speak. It will be surprising if a "good house" is not the result, and it is quite easy for the candidate or speaker to have a few words during the interval.

In this way can Labour get its message delivered to a larger number of people in these difficult areas.

FOR SALE. In perfect condition, Erskine May's **Parliamentary Practice: 13th Edition, 1924.**

Published by Butterworth at **55/- What Offers?**

STONE, 20 Bury St., W.C.1.

REGISTRATION, 1927.

Notwithstanding the strenuous campaign being undertaken in every constituency in connection with the Trades Union Defence Campaign, secretaries and organisers must be reminded of the supreme importance of the new Register of Electors shortly to be compiled. In all the possibilities and probabilities of the Parliamentary situation this much seems clear, i.e., that the coming register is more likely to be the one on which the General Election will be fought than either the existing one or the following one.

The name of every possible person qualified to be on the register should be handed in to the Registration Officer as long as possible before the middle of July. The qualifying period ends on the 1st June and this year the period is three months instead of six.

With the coming register a number of changes come into force and in the last quarter two or three R.P. circulars have been issued and Orders in Council made. We print below a complete list of matters of importance to agents and secretaries, together with the necessary references. In the first place our January issue contained an intimation of the new procedure by which responsibility for the register was to pass from the Overseers to the new Rating Officers and we gave a draft of the Order which was to be made.

Two further Statutory Orders have now been made, i.e., R.P. 132 (S.R. & O. 1927, No. 83) and R.P. 133 (S.R. & O. 1927, No. 82). Lest any reader should think there is some error in the serial order given above we will emphasise

that we are quite correct. The Orders were made on the same day and presumably were not printed as R.P. leaflets in the same order as recorded.

In addition to these Statutory Rules and Orders a fairly long explanatory and directory circular was issued to Registration Officers on the 31st March, while R.P. 6 and R.P. 15 have also been revised.

In order to give all this information in simple form for all classes of our readers we will commence with the circular letter of the 31st March, 1927.

We shall not think it necessary, however, to take up the considerable space involved by reproducing R.P. 6 and R.P. 15 here. The latter leaflet is the form of notice which is to be issued by the Registration Officer. It will be publicly published and is intended to convey to the public their rights in this matter. For the sake of completion, however, we will publish both omissions next month. For the further convenience of our readers we will also publish a still later Statutory Rule and Order, i.e., No. 265 published as R.P. 135. Strictly speaking, this does not involve the registration of persons for franchise purposes, but it outlines new procedure in relation to the compilation of the Juries List which has now fallen to be a matter concurrent and intimate to the compilation of the register.

This Statutory Order and the matter printed in this issue, brings the "L.O." right up to the present hour with all regulations and legislation relating to the franchise.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACTS 1918 TO 1926, JURIES ACT 1922. PREPARATION OF REGISTER AND JURORS BOOK, 1927.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State to draw attention to various matters affecting the preparation of the register of electors in the present year.

1. CURRENCY OF AUTUMN REGISTER 1926.

As previously intimated, the Autumn register of last year will continue in force until the 15th October next in accordance with section 9 (4) of the Representation of the People (Economy Provisions) Act, 1926, which provides for one register of electors only to be made in each year.

2. ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The Overseers Order, 1927, prepared under section 62 of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, was duly made on the 7th February and contains the Article on the exercise of powers and duties of overseers in respect of the preparation of the jurors book and register of electors, a copy of which accompanied the circular letter of the 4th January last. [See our January number.—Ed., "L.O."]

Some amendments in the Representation of the People Order have been made by Order in Council of the 7th February, R.P. 132.

For the most part the amendments are consequential on the provisions of the Act of 1926, but opportunity has been taken to make a few drafting amendments. The alterations made by Rule 5 of the Order in Form A and in the forms of claim have been incorporated in the forms now being printed by the Stationery Office.

3. REGISTRATION DATES.

The qualifying period for the new register is the **three** months ending on the 1st June next, and the following are the dates for proceedings set out in the Third Schedule to the Act of 1926.

Publication of electors lists	15th July
Last day for notice of objections to electors lists ...	31st July
Last day for claims to be registered	7th August
Last day for claims as absent voters	18th August
Last day for notification of desire by naval or military voter not to be placed on absent voters list	18th August
Publication of List of objections to electors lists ...	13th August
Publication of lists of claimants	13th August
Last day for objections to claimants	18th August
Publication of lists of objections to claimants ...	18th August (as soon as practicable after)

The 31st July and 7th August are Sundays and the Secretary of State is advised that Rule 42 in the First Schedule to the Act of 1918 has no application to this case. If the document is delivered to the Registration Officer on the Sunday itself he is not precluded from accepting it, and the Secretary of State is informed by a number of Registration Officers that as there is no postal delivery on Sundays they propose to accept as valid any objections received not later than the postal delivery on Monday, the 1st August, and claims received not later than the first post on Monday the 8th August. The Secretary of State thinks that in the circumstances this course is not open to objection.

In accordance with Rule 4 of the Representation of the People Order—see Rule 1 of the recent Order, R.P. 132—the 18th August is the last day for claims by outvoters in county constituencies or a district of boroughs. The dates until which documents are to be kept published are set out in Schedule IX—see Rule 8 of the Order, R.P. 132.

The new register will come into force on the 15th October next.

4. FORM OF ELECTORS LISTS AND REGISTER.

The electors lists and register will be in the same form as previous lists and registers. The new register will therefore be the usual composite document comprising the current register (List A), a list of newly qualified persons (List B) and a list of persons no longer qualified as electors (List C).

It will be of advantage that the Title page of the register should show not only the year of its preparation but the period of its operation, and the following heading is suggested—

“Register of Electors 1927

(In force 15th October, 1927—14th October, 1928).”

5. NOTICE AS TO MANNER OF AND TIME FOR MAKING CLAIMS AND OBJECTIONS.

The revised model form of notice, R.P. 15, as to the mode of and time for making claims and objections, includes paragraphs explanatory of the procedure for marking jurors. As heretofore the Registration Officer will make his own arrangements for printing the notice with such modifications as may seem to him necessary or desirable. In the case of a Parliamentary Borough, other than a District of Boroughs, Part III as to claims by outvoters must of course be omitted from the notice.

It is essential that a complete house to house inquiry should be made throughout the registration area, and the Registration Officer will of course ensure that every person engaged to assist in the preparation of the lists and registers is aware that the qualifying period is the three months ending on the 1st June. Attention should also be drawn to the amendments of section 7 of the Act of 1918 and section 1 of

the Act of 1921 contained in the Third Schedule to the Act of 1926. Copies of the Memorandum as to the Franchises, R.P. 6, which has been revised to include these amendments, can be obtained on demand from the Stationery Office.

[Readers should readily obtain R.P. 6 by ordering at any good stationer.—Ed., "L.O."]

7. NAVAL OR MILITARY VOTERS.

The procedure for the registration of naval or military voters as explained in previous circulars remains unaltered and should be strictly observed. Persons in His Majesty's Forces will therefore be registered as naval or military voters **only in pursuance of their own statements of qualification** and every person at present so registered will be registered for the same qualifying premises throughout his service unless and until he disclaims his registration for those premises for the purpose of being registered elsewhere. The procedure applies to **all** changes of qualifying address, **including those within the same constituency.**

It should be verified in the course of the canvass that each man registered as a naval or military voter is still serving in the Forces; if this information cannot be obtained at the qualifying address the appropriate Service Authority may be asked for it, but the Form R.P. 124 must not be used for the purpose.

8. ABSENT VOTERS.

Attention is drawn to the remarks in the circulars of 26th June, 1925, and 20th May, 1926, relating to the admission of civilian electors to the absent voters list, and to the verification of the qualifying addresses and occupations of electors already on that List.

9. JURORS.

This paragraph is relatively of no importance to our readers and so is omitted here. R.P. 133.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS,

1927, No. 82.

THE ECONOMY PROVISIONS (ADAPTATION OF ENACTMENTS) ORDER, 1927.

We have here omitted a long and cumbersome preamble.—Ed. "L.O."

1. The following adaptations shall be made in the provisions of the Juries Act, 1922:—

- (a) The words "in the case of the autumn register" in subsection (2) of section 2 shall be omitted;
- (b) The words "register of electors" shall be substituted for the words "autumn register" wherever the same occur; and
- (c) Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 6 (which relates to the provisional marking of names of persons as jurors or special jurors in the electors lists for the spring register) shall be omitted.

2. This Order may be cited as the Economy Provisions (Adaptation of Enactments) Order, 1927.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS

1927, No. 83.

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

ORDER IN COUNCIL FURTHER AMENDING THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ORDER.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 7th day of February, 1927.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Representation of the People Acts, 1918 to 1926, power is conferred on His Majesty to make provision for various matters by Order in Council:

And whereas by the Representation of the People Order (a) (hereinafter referred to as "the Order") His Majesty was pleased by Order in Council to make provision for various matters under those Acts:

And whereas by Section 40. (2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, (b) any Order in Council made thereunder may be revoked or varied as occasion requires by any subsequent Order in Council:

And whereas by the Representation of the People (Economy Provisions) Act, 1926, (c) provision is made for one register only of electors to be made in each year in England and Wales and in Scotland:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon Him by the Acts and of all other powers enabling Him in that behalf is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The following paragraph shall be substituted for the second paragraph of Rule 4 of the Order (which relates to claims by outvoters).

“The last day for claims by any person to vote at any polling place under the said Rule 24 shall be as respects constituencies in England and Wales, the eighteenth day of August, as respects constituencies in Scotland, the third day of September, and as respects constituencies in Northern Ireland, the eighteenth day of September.”

2. In paragraph 4 (b) of Rule 25 of the Order (which relates to documents to be sent to the Clerk of the Crown) the words “the Secretary of State” shall be substituted for the words “the Minister of Health (or in Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, or in Ireland the Local Government Board for Ireland).”

3. The following paragraph shall be substituted for the second paragraph of Rule 38 of the Order (which relates to the summary of electors):—“This rule shall apply only to England and Wales and Northern Ireland.”

4. Throughout the Order references to Northern Ireland shall be substituted for references to Ireland.

5. The following amendments shall be made in the Forms in Schedule I to the Order:—

(1) In Form A under heading I—

the words in Parts II and III “but a man not yet 21 years old is of full age if he was serving in the Great War at any time after he had attained the age of 19 years” shall be omitted;

the words “of full age” shall be inserted in Part III after the word “person”;

the words in Instruction No. 1 “or to the rate collector or assistant overseer” shall be omitted; and

the words in Instruction 4 “six months” shall be altered to “three months”;

(2) In the forms of claim to be registered under heading II the following shall be substituted for so much of the respective forms as follows after the Declaration of the claimant:—

(In man's claim.)

* The qualifying period is the three months ending 1st June. In the case of a man discharged from H.M. Forces during the said three months, or of a naval or military voter claiming in respect of premises (or land) in his actual occupation, the period is one month ending on the day mentioned.

Section 7 (2) of the Act of 1918 as amended by the Act of 1926 provides:—“Residence in a house or the occupation of a house shall not be deemed to be interrupted for the purposes of this Act by reason only of permission being given, by letting or otherwise, for the occupation of the house as a furnished house by some other person for part of the qualifying period not exceeding two months in the whole or where the occupation of the person giving the permission commenced more than six months before the last day of the qualifying period, for not more than four months in the whole during that period of six months.” Section 1 (1) of the Act of 1921 as amended by the Act of 1926 provides:—“The residence of a person in any premises shall not be deemed to have been interrupted for the purposes of the Representation of the People Acts, 1918 to 1920, by reason only of the fact that that person has been absent from the premises during part of the qualifying period not exceeding two months at any one time, or if the residence commenced more than six months before the last day of the qualifying period, during a part of those six months not exceeding four months at any one time, in the performance of any duty arising from or incidental to any office, service or employment held or undertaken by him.” The foregoing express provisions are not to affect the general principles governing the interpretation of the expression “residence.”

N.B.—Any false declaration made by a person for the purpose of this claim will render such person liable to a penalty.

(In woman's claim.)

* The qualifying period is the three months ending 1st June.. In the case of a claim in respect of premises (or land) in the actual occupation of a naval or military voter or of a man discharged from H.M. Forces during the said three months, the period is one month ending on the day mentioned.

"I am more than satisfied with the machine,—it is simple, efficient, clean and singularly attractive

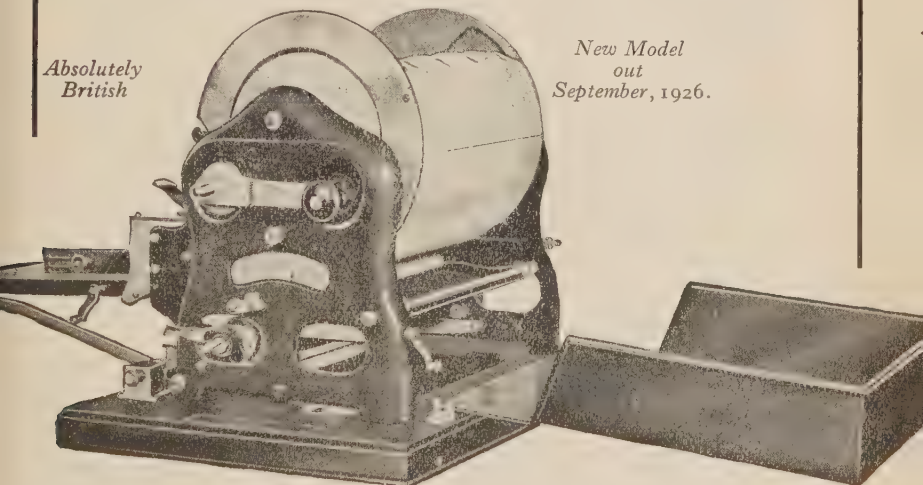
"The machine was recommended to me by Cr. —, the Labour Party Agent at — and I shall certainly 'pass on the good news' whenever opportunity serves.

I am only anxious that my fellow Agents should know of your machine."

(Excerpts from letter received from a Labour Party Agent.)

Absolutely
British

New Model
out
September, 1926.



"The Duplicator of Quality Reproduction"

Every LABOUR AGENT has *profitable* use for a LION Self-Feeding ROTARY DUPLICATOR.

Without obligation a Demonstration and Free Trial gladly arranged.

Special EASY TERMS of Payment.*

*We are encouraged to offer Agents Easy Payment Terms for we have installed many machines with Labour Agents and every arrangement has, or is being, carried out promptly.

(Send us a postcard in order that one of our representatives can call upon you at your convenience.)



28-30 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.4.

IS YOUR AGENT A MEMBER

of the

National Association of Labour Registration and Election Agents?

*(Acts as the Trade Union
for Labour Organisers)*

**General Secretary: H. DRINKWATER,
Whittington, near Worcester.**

**A LINE DIRECT FROM
FACTORY**

PENCILS

with your own lettering for
Bazaars, Clubs & other Funds

**WHY NOT HAVE A
PENCIL DAY?**

Particulars Free.

**H. J. Billinge & Co. Ltd.
Greta Mills, KESWICK.**

† The age *must* be stated. If 30 years or more, say "thirty years"; if 21 years but not 30, say "twenty-one years."

Section 7 (2) of the Act of 1918 as amended by the Act of 1926 provides:—"Residence in a house or the occupation of a house shall not be deemed to be interrupted for the purposes of this Act by reason only of permission being given, by letting or otherwise, for the occupation of the house as a furnished house by some other person for part of the qualifying period not exceeding two months in the whole, or where the occupation of the person giving the permission commenced more than six months before the last day of the qualifying period, for not more than four months in the whole during that period of six months." Section 1 (1) of the Act of 1921 as amended by the Act of 1926 provides:—"The residence of a person in any premises shall not be deemed to have been interrupted for the purposes of the Representation of the People Acts, 1918 to 1920, by reason only of the fact that that person has been absent from the premises during part of the qualifying period not exceeding two months at any one time, or if the residence commenced more than six months before the last day of the qualifying period, during a part of the six months not exceeding four months at any one time, in the performance of any duty arising from or incidental to any office, service or employment held or undertaken by him." The foregoing express provisions are not to affect the general principles governing the interpretation of the expression "residence."

If the husband is a naval or military voter and is registered for the premises in respect of a residence qualification which he would have had but for his service he is deemed to be resident at the premises.

N.B.—Any false declaration made by a person for the purpose of this claim will render such person liable to a penalty.

6. The following amendments shall be made in the forms in Schedule II to the Order:—

(1) In Form A under heading I, "15th June, 19 ,," shall be substituted for "15th December, 1921," "21 years" shall be substituted for "19 years," and the column headed "if soldier or sailor under 21 years of age state date of joining up" shall be omitted.

(2) In each of the forms of claim under heading II "three months" shall be substituted for "six months" and the reference to 19 years in the footnote shall be omitted.

7. The Form A under heading I in Schedule III to the Order shall be omitted, and the Form A to be used in Northern Ireland shall be the same as in England and Wales with the following modifications:—

(1) The words "and to deliver or send this Return by post to the undersigned within . . . days from this date" shall be omitted.

(2) The words "or to the collector of poor rate" shall be inserted in Instruction No. 1 of the Instructions for filling up the Form after the words "address given above," and the words "three months" in Instruction No. 4 shall be altered to "six months."

8. The following schedule shall be substituted for Schedule IX to the Order:—

SCHEDULE IX.

Dates until which documents to be kept published.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Nature of Document.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.
Electors lists	8 August ...	2 September ...	19 September.
Notice as to mode of making claims and objections ...	19 August ...	2 September ...	6 October.
Corrupt and illegal practices lists	8 August ...	23 August ...	19 September.
List of claimants	19 August ...	4 September ...	6 October.
List of persons to whose registration notice of objection has been given	19 August ...	4 September ...	6 October.
List of claimants to whose registration notice of objection has been given	10th day after publication.	10th day after publication.	14th day after publication.
Register	Date of coming into force of next Register	Date of coming into force of next Register	Date of coming into force of next Register

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W. W. BORRETT,
Manager

FRASER'S "REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACTS

1918—1926."

Publication of an Important Supplement.

Our readers will be glad of the welcome announcement that Fraser's "Representation of the People Act, 1918-21" has now been brought up-to-date by the publication of a convenient supplement. The supplement may be obtained either separately at the price of 6/9 post free or inclusively with the second edition of the book (1921 edition) at the price of £2 2s. 9d. post free.

For the overwhelming majority of registration agents and those taking part otherwise in registration work the standard book since 1918 has been the work under notice. But as we have warned our readers from time to time during the last five or six years various minor Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council (actually 23 in all) have materially changed the operation of certain functions within an agent's purview. So recently as last year an amending Act of Parliament was made and all this we find included in the supplement. The latter is conveniently arranged and the references in the supplement are direct to the page and line concerned in the main work. The supplement also includes as an appendix each of the amending Acts passed since the last edition and the various Statutory Rules and Orders made.

We cannot think of any agent venturing upon the urgent registration work of the present summer without possessing this vital supplement. In our opinion Fraser's Act, together with its supplement, is as essential to the registration worker as the forms upon which he makes his claims. So this is your next expense!

We ought to add that even since the supplement one or two alterations have been made. These are published practically in full in this edition of the "Labour Organiser," and might serve for the time being to complete one's guide to the law and procedure of registration.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

FROM THE LABOUR PARTY.

"The Prosperous Countryside," price one penny. The Labour Party has rarely issued a pamphlet so excellently got up and so attractive both for the reader and the seller. This pamphlet is written by the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., whose photograph appears on the front cover, and a tasteful rural scenic border runs round each page. The pamphlet itself is persuasively written, and live secretaries should get ample supplies, for we think this pamphlet is the best and most effective seller of the day.

"The Land for the People." Price: One Penny.

"Why Public Ownership is the Key to High Wages on the Farm." Price: One Penny.

"Afforestation: The Need for National Enterprise." Price: One Penny.

"The Farmer and the Labour Party." Price: One Penny.

The last three pamphlets are all part of Labour's armoury in the campaign on the countryside.

"Arbitrate! Arbitrate! Arbitrate!" Price: One Penny.

A pamphlet which gives the case for all-inclusive Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

"The Origin of Chinese Hostility of Great Britain." Price: One Penny.

This is an authoritative pamphlet by Susan Lawrence, M.P., of particular interest to Labour speakers and readers.

FROM THE TRADES UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

"The Government's Attack on Trade Union Law." Price: One Penny.

This is an analysis of the blacklegs' charter by Arthur Henderson, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, with an introduction by Walter Citrine.

"Union-Smashing by Law." What the Tory Government's Trade Union Bill Means. Price: One Penny.

This is a pamphlet which makes very good popular reading.

"Labour Opens Its Attack."

This pamphlet is a reprint of the speeches of the various leaders at the National Conference of Trade Union Executives. Reports of speeches do not always sell well, and this one is priced

at 1½d. Evidently the Defence Committee take the opposite view to us on this matter, but we would suggest that stocks be sold quickly because speeches so rapidly become out of date, particularly on a subject actually in Committee of the House of Commons.

FROM THE LABOUR RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

The continuous and vigorous output from this direction rather places Labour editors in the difficulty of not being able to sufficiently scan all that is issued, or to spare in many cases adequate space for review.

"Agriculture." By H. B. Pointing and Emile Burns, with a Foreword by R. B. Walker. Price: 1/-, or paper cover, 6d.

This little booklet is for the student and the speaker on agricultural questions. It contains much valuable information and tabulated facts.

In addition to the above we can find time to mention more of the excellent Labour White Papers, 35 of which have now been issued in small pamphlet form at the price of one penny or 2/9 per 50. One series of papers dealt with the various rivals to the Co-operative trading. No. 31 dealt with Co-partnership and Profit-Sharing. No. 32 with the Reform (!) of the Poor Law. No. 33 took to task the Meadow Dairy Co., while No. 34 was a further contribution to the literature on China, and was entitled "What's What in China." It is dated April, 1927.

No. 35 belongs to the Labour and Socialist literature issued on the Trades Union Bill, and is a critical analysis by W. H. Thompson, who is well known as solicitor to some Trades Union and Labour organisations.

SOME STOURBRIDGE EXAMPLES

On pages 33, 34 and 35 we reproduce some poster work used in Stourbridge By-election.

Note that the ordinary disadvantage of "too much matter" is entirely outweighed by good display. Each word gets home.

On page 36 is a reproduction of a handbill which was very effective in working-class districts.

The Press Problem.

"Dear Comrade,
"Enclosed please find matter for
"the next issue of your paper.
"The last was very fine
"everybody quite pleased."

Above is copy of letter received February 22nd, 1927, and relates to a Monthly News Sheet produced by

J. S. REYNOLDS

Labour and T.U. Printer,

**1 CHURCH ST., RIPLEY
DERBYS.**

Repeat orders received from
Liverpool, Sheffield, Nottingham,
and other Labour Parties,

Send Stamp for Specimens and Prices

35 St. Mark's Road,
Saltney, Chester,
7/5/27.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in enclosing cheque for 4/6, being subscription due for "Labour Organiser" for 1927. I should be sorry not to continue reading your excellent magazine.

It is, in my opinion, a most valuable journal, containing matter of the utmost interest and importance to everyone connected in any way in organising work in the Party, and ought, to my mind, be in the hands of every active worker in the Labour interest.

Yours faithfully,

R. MATTHEWSON.

*What you save in Cash
you lose in Efficiency
unless all the officers of
your Party get the*

Labour Organiser

HOW TO STIMULATE THE DIVISIONAL LABOUR PARTY IN A BACKWARD AREA.

The writer of the following article is a military officer now serving abroad. The article is full of ideas, not perhaps all possible, but worthy of serious attention and doubly interesting because of their source.

The flowing tide is with us and there are no longer any forlorn hopes, unless it be in the City of London and the Universities.

It is therefore high time that all constituency selection committees produced some definite recommendation to their D.L.P. These committees could take into consideration certain factors where they have serious difficulties in finding the suitable flag bearer for a winning fight. A number of busy business men have retired from some of the widely scattered rural constituencies, who could possibly find the time to contest a borough or division where less time would have to be sacrificed in travelling. This is certainly worth remembering by those constituencies looking for a business man to capture the black coat electors, because there are backward areas other than the rural districts.

To my mind, the great thing is to get Labour's message straight into the homes of the electors in these areas, before the turmoil of an election comes along, especially where there is only a very weak apology for organisation or where the Party is numerically weak.

Where the machinery is inadequate, or where there is practically no party machine, the postal method is the only satisfactory one by which this can be accomplished. There are to-day in our Party able men who, for various reasons, cannot allow themselves to be selected as candidates, who could adopt one of these constituencies and put in some spade work.

Much effective missionary work could be done by anyone who would first consult what organisation was in existence and with their approval meet all the enthusiastic members, if any, with a view to the preparation of three addressed envelopes to electors, friends and opponents. A careful selection of suitable leaflets three in number should be made for enclosure in the first set of envelopes and immediately they are ready they should be pushed off by the next post at "printed paper rate."

At the expiration of a month the second set of envelopes with three fresh leaflets enclosed should be despatched by post. By this time all workers will have become interested, or, if none, some new ones will have come into view or enthusiastic members from other constituencies will be ready to lend a hand where there is a stirring in the political atmosphere. This would be felt beyond the boundary of the local constituency.

Before despatching the third set of envelopes with two new leaflets and a membership form in each, steps would have been taken to commence a membership campaign, the object being to canvass every elector on the subject, using the local friends in each polling district with any friends from outside they agree to rope in, or failing this by introducing some enthusiastic outsiders from other constituencies. I am sure that a hundred pounds or so spent in this effort would be much more fruitful and bring a greater financial return also, than many hundreds spent on public meetings, especially if inaugurated sufficiently long before an election. The organising of public meetings in every polling district should not be left until the election is upon us. By the time these could be properly organised one might expect applications for membership to come dribbling in and some of them would probably be refused from those who are ineligible. About this there should be no hesitation and so avoid future trouble. The accepted members would need to be visited and encouraged, and in very many villages meetings of members would have to be avoided for their sakes.

As a smallholder myself I should endeavour to get an early conference of smallholders of all political complexions. As a policy holder I should follow this up with a conference of all Assurance policy holders. Conferences of farmers or of shopkeepers or of any other interests in the community might follow; in each case a free and frank discussion could do nothing but good. I should expect the party by this time to be a growing and thriving organisation, and if not, I should continue the postal method in the constituency until there was a satisfactory response, always having three addressed envelopes to every elector in hand, knowing that before such a siege the citadel must ultimately fall.

THE TORY GOVERNMENT'S RECORD.

ABROAD :

SHOOTINGS, BOMBARDMENTS, THREATS OF
WAR; HUMILIATION IN THE EYES OF ALL
NATIONS.

AT HOME :

HIGHER TAXES AND HIGH PRICES; HEAVIER WAR
EXPENDITURE; A DELIBERATE POLICY OF LOW WAGES
FOR WORKERS AND HIGH PROFITS FOR THE MILLIONAIRE.

AND

MORE UNEMPLOYMENT, LESS PAY FOR THE
UNEMPLOYED, IMPRISONMENT FOR OPPONENTS,
TRICKERY ALL ROUND.

The above Record is unchallengeable in every
particular.

Churchill was right when he said the Tory Party was—

A Party of great vested interests, banded together in a formidable confederation. Corruption at home, aggression to cover it up abroad; the trickery of tariff jugglery, the tyranny of a party machine, sentiment by the bucketful, patriotism by the imperial pint; the open hand at the public exchequer, the open door at the public house—dear food for the millions, cheap labour for the millionaires.

EVERYBODY'S SAYING IT: **WE WANT WELLOCK!**

EVERY VOTE FOR EDWARDS IS A VOTE THROWN AWAY

On a Dead Party and a Dying Cause
(Read the record of the Liberal Party collapse in
all parts of the country).

EDWARDS HAS NO CHANGE

VOTE FOR WELLOCK

And make your Vote tell in
a Bumper Majority

REMEMBER the 23rd is WELLOCK'S WEDNESDAY
WE WANT WELLOCK

EVERY VOTE FOR HOGBIN

WILL HELP THE GOVERNMENT
TO

BLUNDER INTO WAR

IT IS A

VOTE FOR LOWER PAY

AND

LONGER HOURS

That's Baldwin's Policy!

If you want war, or longer hours, and worse pay—then
vote Liberal or Tory.

If you want better conditions all round, peace at home
and peace abroad, support the Labour policy and

VOTE FOR

WELLOCK

WE WANT WELLOCK

WORKERS REMEMBER

**EVERY YEAR 2,500
WORKERS LOSE THEIR LIVES
AND
EVERY YEAR 400,000
WORKERS ARE INJURED IN
INDUSTRY!**

YET——

Though the Labour Government, in 1924, introduced a Bill in Parliament to amend the Factory Acts, and make life safer, and though the Tory Government had **promised** for over 2 years to introduce a very much less effective measure, **NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE! THERE IS TO BE NO FACTORY BILL THIS YEAR.**

THE FACTORY BILL WAS TO SAVE YOUR LIVES AND YOUR LIMBS.

2,500 WORKERS MAY BE KILLED THIS YEAR.

400,000 OF YOU WILL BE INJURED THIS YEAR.

WHAT DOES THE GOVERNMENT CARE? It is apparently of more importance to them to introduce a Bill to injure the Trade Unions.

READ——

What even the Tory Birmingham "Daily Post" of February 9th says:—

"If Ministers feel bound to pursue a course which must inevitably range all sections of the Trade Union movement solidly against them, it would seem to be matter for special regret that they should at the same time relegate to cold storage another measure like the Factories Bill." So even Tories are disgusted!

AND REMEMBER——

But for the Liberals and the Tories who joined hands together to turn out the Labour Government, **your lives would be safeguarded to-day.**

"WE WANT WELLOCK!"

and isn't the above sufficient reason!